



**THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,**  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,**

THIRD STREET,

East side, between Market and Jefferson streets.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.—All advertisements of Public Meetings, Massacres, Odd Fellows, Firemen, &c., are charged five cents per square of the page, and the advertisement, and twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of **Situations Wanted, Religious, Commercial, Social, &c.** are charged twenty-five cents each insertion.

Advertisements published in the morning paper are free.

ADVERTISING FEEABLE IN ABSENCE.

THURSDAY, - DECEMBER 6, 1855.

To Advertisers.

All transient advertisements in the Democrat are due and payable in advance, according to our published terms, and henceforth payment must be made in advance or the advertisements will not appear.

The editor of the Louisville Journal professes to deprecate the doings of mobs under all circumstances, but he concludes that under certain circumstances a mob can't be restrained by legal authority any more than the storms of heaven could be mastered by a chain of iron.

Now he has excused and justified the mob of bloody Monday from first to last; not a word of censure has he uttered. The vilest deeds of the vildest men that heaven ever looked upon, are only deprecated and regretted.

The public abroad are invited to believe that those deeds were necessary. Their authors are not condemned and execrated, but extenuated by the editor of the Journal and the authorities of this city. They assume all the guilt, by excusing the dark and bloody crimes. The raging mob that poured along our streets, howling for Sam, beating foreigners, burning and robbing and murdering, has been virtually taken into brotherhood. When we ask, where were the civil authorities, that Louisville should be handed over to blood-thirsty hounds? Oh, the city authorities were powerless. Before the election, when the Democratic party proposed arrangements to keep peace and order, they were told it was not respectful to the Mayor; that he would do his duty, and could do it.

In Cincinnati the Know-Nothings did themselves the credit to meet and denounce the mob in that city who acted in their name. It has not been so in Louisville. Here the most depraved mob of the most depraved wretches are protected, and actually identified with the party itself. And when the miscreants are denounced, we are accused of denouncing Native Americans. Indeed, the mob has been excused and justified. They only did what was necessary to be done. To make this out, we have the assertion over and over again that foreigners provoked all the bloodshed. Do men expect the world to believe that a small minority of frightened Germans and Irish, many of whom fled from the city with terror the day before, terrified by the threats and brawlings of miscreants, in the name of Sam, or hid themselves in their houses—who did not venture to poll to rule—really undertook to provoke a fight against all odds? The excuse nobly deserves. Nobly is such a fool as to credit the story.

Besides that, we have shown how the master is, by the undepated antecedents of the day, by the counsels and threats of the Journal, and by the testimony of eye-witnesses, whose veracity none will question. The whole case is submitted, and the world's judgment is made up.

The editor of the Louisville Journal still holds out the threat that similar scenes will be repeated if foreigners act as they did before. That is equivalent to giving the assurance that we shall have the polls taken again by armed men; that foreigners shall be compelled to stand aside; that they shall be knocked down, beaten, and driven from the polls; that they are to be hunted through the city, and beaten whenever found, and if there is the slightest resistance, then the howling miscreants are to be summoned to murder and roast all foreigners, in their houses. This is what we are to look for future. Louisville is not disgraced enough. We are to have a second edition of bloody Monday. It was all right and proper, and why should it not be repeated?

This is certainly a beautiful state of things. It is impossible for the Police to keep order, we are told, and foreigners are warned and threatened by the experience of the past. And yet the editor always do recates the doings of mobs!

No Election of Speaker yet.

We publish under our telegraphic head the balloting for Speaker yesterday. On the 15th ballot, Richardson (Democrat) received 74 votes; Campbell (Republican) 80 votes.

Messrs. C. Hagan & Co. have placed upon our table Putnam for December. Like preceding issues it is made up of choice rumors, stories, poetry, &c., and published in superior style. This number completes the 6th volume.

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A Rev. Casas S. Brown has just been tried at Genesee, N.Y., for forgery. The jury did not agree. A while ago he set fire to the jail to effect his escape. He has not yet been tried for that offence. He came from the West a few months ago, bringing with him a very intelligent young woman, whom he represented as his wife but this relation is doubted. She still clings to him, and appears devoted in her attachment.

The THEATRE.—There was not so large an audience out last night as we expected, but those who were present enjoyed a most excellent treat. As Madeline, the Daughter of the Regiment, Mrs. Adams performed admirably, and sang with a great deal of excellence. She possesses a voice of remarkable sweetness—that was easily perceptible, even under the coating of hoarseness which had a bad cold had east over it; it does not possess any great power, but a beauty and an elegance seldom found, even in professed singers. She is well adapted for a melo-dramatic actress, and shows it more and more every night. The after-piece, "Griet to the Mill," was admirably performed by all engaged in it. But Mrs. Adams was the greatest feature in the piece, and she performed her part delightfully, charmingly. The more we see of her, the more we are pleased, the more convinced that she possesses rare talents, and that when a little experience has been gained, she will prove one of the first actresses of the age—that is in her role. She is not heavy enough for tragedy nor very heavy drama. Her voice is not sufficiently powerful; but in comedy and mello-drama, she will take her place in the front rank. We don't know when we have been more pleased than we were last night. Her acting is so full of spirit, so full of nature. We are not biased in her favor by acquaintance, nor previous knowledge of her history and efforts, having never seen her heard of her before her present visit. We have watched her from our stand-point as a critic, prepared to do justice to all—the public as well as herself. Any one who saw her last night, as Francine, cannot help acknowledging that she possesses very great talent. We regret that she has not come to us, and the demagogues will all denounce her.

Her brother will stick to the first announcement of their creed, and let the new Bible and the new Christianity alone, they may avoid a failure at least on their theological point.

As to ruling America, it is none of their business. The Democratic party will attend to that, as they always have done. If they had said the Democratic party shall rule America, they would have hit the truth as exactly and certainly as they did in declaring that Americans shall rule America.

The brethren will stick to the first announcement of their creed, and let the new Bible and the new Christianity alone, they may avoid a failure at least on their theological point.

As to ruling America, it is none of their business. They talk about a minister of God and holy men spoken in Scripture, and accuse us of an insult to God, religion, and the church. He is, perhaps, engaged in the new Bible and the new Christianity unknown elsewhere. We expect we shall fare badly in the Gospel according to Prentiss.

Why a majority in Congress cannot unite upon a Speaker it is difficult to tell. A man who can vote for one of their numerous candidates might vote for any of the rest. The candidates from the Free States are all alike. They all believe a white man as good as a negro, if he believes himself. They were all in the anti-Nebraska law last year, and they have all seen Sam, if we mistake not. What difference is there that one can't vote for the other? Are the brethren getting dainty in their tastes about color; sticking upon very nice shades?

We are in receipt of "The Sad Tale of the Courtship of Chevalier Sly-Fox Wiket," an illustrated book, containing nearly two hundred engravings, shewing the love adventures of the Chevalier with Flora Elster and Miss Gamble. This is decided a book of fun, and shows the adventurous knight in many trying positions. It is published by Messrs. Garrett & Co., of New York, Virginia, radical Republicans, elected on second ballot. Votes: Taylor, 99; Adams, 127.

Twenty-first Congress.—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Loco Foco or radical Crawford Democrat, first elected. Taylor, 99; Stevenson, 77; 1827 to 1829.

J. Q. ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION.

Nineteenth Congress.—John W. Taylor, of New York, National Republican, elected on second ballot. Votes: Taylor, 99; Adams, 127.

Twenty-second Congress.—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Loco Foco or radical Crawford Democrat, re-elected. Taylor, 99; Stevenson, 77; 1831 to 1833.

Twenty-third Congress.—John W. Taylor, of New York, radical Democrat, re-elected. Taylor, 99; Stevenson, 77; 1833 to 1835.

Mr. J. O. D. Lilly has resigned the Superintendence of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroads, and accepted the position of Superintendent of the Lafayette and Indianapolis road.

Capt. True, of the police at Lexington, Ky., was quite seriously injured on Saturday night, while engaged in dispersing a gang of negroes, who were drunk and uproarious. He was cut in several places and fired at, the pistol shots passing through his clothes.

The State offices were closed at Indianapolis on the 4th inst., as a token of respect to the memory of the estimable wife of Gov. J. A. Wright, who died so suddenly at the residence of her father, in Kentucky, on Sunday last.

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ACQUITTAL OF SERGEANT MORROW.—It will be seen that in the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, the charge of manslaughter against Sergeant Morrow, for the alleged causing of the death of Louis Loup, at Fort McHenry, was abandoned, and he was acquitted. The accused proved an excellent character by the officers of the United States Army.

WE copy the following from the New York Herald of the 31st:

Choice of Officers.

When the Clerk has called the roll, there should be a motion that the House proceed to the election of its officers, as provided for in the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 2.) It has been usual to elect the Speaker first, generally by a vice vote.

Speaker.—The roll is called, and each member gives out the name of his candidate. The usual rule has been to require a majority of all the votes, although the plurality rule may be adopted if the House choose.

The Exciting Contests for Speaker-ship.

There have been several warm contests for the organization of the House. Perhaps the most memorable was in 1839, when the Twenty-sixth Congress—the second under President Van Buren's administration—met at Washington.

The House was evenly divided between the administration and the opposition.

Every member of the House was present but one, and there was great deal of outside excitement.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, Clerk of the old House, and a Democrat, was re-elected, and Mr. Bell, of New Jersey, was a strong candidate.

The Whigs were opposed by five Democrats.

The Clerks were chosen by plurality of 3 on 6th ballot; 1849 to 1851.

FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty-seventh Congress.—John White of Ky., Whig, voted 121 to White, 84 for John Winston Jones, of Virginia, Nullifier, elected, vote 112 for Hunter, 113 for others, 11th ballot—1839 to 1841.

HARRISON AND TYLER ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty-eighth Congress.—John W. Davis, of Indiana, Dean, voted for Davis, 120; Sam'l Boyd, of Ohio, 12; scattering, 19; 1845 to 1847.

TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION.

Thirty-first Congress.—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Dean, elected, 144; 1847 to 1849.

PIERCH'S ADMINISTRATION.

Thirty-third Congress.—Linn Boyd, of Ky., 1849 to 1855.

The House of Commons may sit without a Speaker, but our House must elect one, as it is expressly mentioned in the Constitution, and it is held that no business can be done until he is chosen. There is no provision as to how he shall be chosen.

News Direct from Russia.

Tal. P. Shaffer, formerly of our city, has just returned from the New Jersey election, and adds it was the pleasure of the House that their names should be passed over and the call of the roll be completed.

It was claimed that the Democratic members had a majority of the votes, but the Governor had given certificates to the Whigs. The vote was

so close that the election was delayed.

Charles E. Nourse, of the Bardstown American, says "farewell" to his patrons in that paper of the 4th inst. Good bye "old fel."

Gen. Cass is said, by the Detroit Tribune, to be worth \$2,000,000. A farm purchased at an early day, adjoining the city of Detroit, has become worth a million of dollars.

New counterfeit lives on the State Bank of Indiana, new plate, have made their appearance. They are represented to be exceedingly well executed.

The late heavy rains have caused serious inundations in many parts of Wales, and in some places whole districts have been covered with water.

John Lynch a farmer residing in Otsego county, and a married man, has been committed in default of \$3,000 bail, in New York, for committing an outrage on a girl in that city on Tuesday last.

The clerks in the telegraph office at Berlin, are to be locked up during the time of business, and for two or three hours afterward, so that they may not be able to betray the secrets of customers. This precaution has been found indispensable.

Nobility is such a fool as to credit the story.

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